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Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Six States submitted reports, pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 69/121, by the established deadline (see section II of the present report).

Four views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 69/121 (see section III).

Five additional States became participants to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (see section IV) since the previous report (A/69/185) on the topic.

* A/71/50.

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I. Introduction

1. On 10 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted resolution 69/121, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of the resolution read as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> ...
>
> "10. *Urges*:
>
> (*a*) All States to report to the Secretary-General, in a concise and expeditious manner and in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General, serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;
>
> (*b*) The State in which the violation took place — and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present — to report to the Secretary-General, in a concise and expeditious manner and in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General, on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;
>
> ...
>
> "12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, in the circular note referred to in paragraph 11 (a) above, to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;
>
> "13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report containing:
>
> (*a*) Information on the state of ratification of and accessions to the instruments referred to in paragraph 8 above;
>
> (*b*) A summary of the reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 12 above".

2. By notes dated 21 January 2015 and 14 March 2016, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 69/121 and invited them to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

3. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 69/121.

4. Section II of the report contains a summary of the reports received and the text of those reports relevant to paragraph 10 of the resolution.

5. Section III of the report contains the views expressed pursuant to paragraph 12 of the resolution.

6. Section IV of the report contains information on the status of participation of States, as at 11 July 2016, in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,[1] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,[2] and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.[3]

II. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 69/121

7. The **Islamic Republic of Iran** (23 April 2015) reported an incident in the city of Sana'a (20 April 2015):

> On 20 April 2015, in the city of Sana'a, Yemen, an air strike conducted by the coalition led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia hit targets in the vicinity of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, resulting in damage to the building and property of the embassy. Iran deems it necessary to warn against any targeting of diplomatic premises and representatives, which is in flagrant violation of international law. Iran also recalls the international responsibility of those in charge of such reckless acts of military operation against diplomatic targets. It also demands that such acts against its diplomatic premises and representatives in Yemen do not reoccur.[4]

8. The **Islamic Republic of Iran** (24 April 2015) further reported an incident involving the official residence of the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Libya (22 February 2015):

> On 22 February 2015, in the city of Tripoli, Libya, an explosion went off in front of the official residence of the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran resulting in physical damage to the building and property of the residence. The ambassador was not in Libya at the time of the bombing. The local police authorities were duly informed and they were present on the scene to protect the area from further attacks. Later that day, a terrorist group affiliated to Daesh in Libya claimed responsibility for the attack. The embassy has been in touch with Libyan authorities to ensure that such attacks against its diplomatic premises would not reoccur.

9. The **United Arab Emirates** (27 August 2015) reported an incident that involved the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates in Sana'a (16 August 2015):

> On 16 August 2015, at 3 p.m., an armed contingent of Ansar Allah (the Houthis), led by a member of the Sana'a Police Force named Abdul Hamid

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.
[2] Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1035, No. 15410.
[4] A/69/884.

Al-Ansi, stormed the main gate of the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates compound in Sana'a. The armed contingent seized and occupied the compound, which contains the Embassy's main building as well as the residence of the Ambassador. Embassy staff members and security guards were ordered to leave the grounds, and Embassy-owned vehicles were moved by some members of the armed contingent to an undisclosed location. At present, the armed contingent is still occupying the Embassy compound in Sana'a.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates and the League of Arab States have strongly condemned this attack, which constitutes a flagrant violation of both customary and conventional international law as codified in the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and in the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. In this context, I would also like to recall that, as recently as 14 April 2015, the Security Council, in resolution 2216 (2015), reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inviolability of diplomatic and consular premises along with the obligations of host Governments to take all appropriate steps to protect diplomatic and consular premises against any intrusion or damage, and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of those missions or impairment of their dignity. In this regard, we welcome the press statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 19 August 2015 that condemned the seizure of the Embassy and demanded an immediate withdrawal of all Houthi elements from the premises.[5]

10. The **Islamic Republic of Iran** (4 January 2016) reported incidents involving the premises of the Consulate General and the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Mashad and Tehran, respectively (2 January 2016):

On Saturday, 2 January 2016 a large group of people gathered in front of the Saudi Arabian Consulate-General in Mashad in protest against the unjustified and provocative execution of the high-ranking spiritual leader, Ayatollah Sheikh Bagher Nimr Al-Nimr, arrested in 2012 in Saudi Arabia following his efforts to advance democracy and freedom of speech, and beheaded by sword on 2 January 2016. Necessary measures, including the increase in the number of security forces, were taken to prevent any assault against the premises of the Consulate. Unfortunately, however, the objects hurled by a number of the protesters hit the glass windows of the premises.

At the same date, numerous protesters (around 8,000) staged a peaceful demonstration in front of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Tehran following the announcement of the execution of Sheikh Nimr. Some of the protesters got unfortunately out of control at around 11 p.m., and despite the extensive efforts made by the law enforcement authorities, some of them managed to enter the Embassy and inflict some damage on the building.

Upon arrival of police reinforcements, the protesters left the Embassy. More than 40 protesters were identified, arrested and handed over to the judicial authorities. An investigation is underway seeking to find other possible perpetrators.

While emphasizing its obligations in accordance with international law and relevant international instruments, especially the Vienna Convention on

[5] A/69/1019.

Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its regret over the referred-to incidents and will spare no efforts in arresting and prosecuting all those who brought them about. The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran in his message stressed the need to pursue the issue and bring the elements behind the incidents to justice and provided necessary directions to the relevant government agencies, including the Ministry of Interior. The Chief of the Judiciary also reiterated the need to pursue this case in all its aspects.

The Islamic Republic of Iran will adopt necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of similar incidents in the future.[6]

11. **Serbia** (16 May 2016) reported a number of incidents involving the staff of Serbian embassies and/or their dependents:

In keeping with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations consistently, the Republic of Serbia calls upon all United Nations Member States to comply with their obligation to protect diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and expects that the cases of violence against the missions and representatives will be addressed within a reasonable period of time.

Set out below are the incidents in which Serbian diplomatic and consular representatives have been involved:

Two members of the staff of the Embassy of Serbia in Tripoli, Ms. Sladana Stanković, Administrative Attaché, and Mr. Jovica Stephić, driver, were abducted by unidentified persons at Sabratah, Libya, on 8 November 2015 at about 2.15 p.m. local time. The abduction took place on a motorway as they drove in a motorcade of three automobiles towards the country's border with Tunisia. One of the automobiles ferried the Ambassador of the Republic of Serbia to Libya and his family; it was shot at during the raid and the security escort of the Ambassador, a Libyan national, was hit in the leg and wounded. No official report has been provided by the Libyan security services, so full details regarding the perpetrators and their accomplices are unavailable. Serbia expects that the investigation of the abduction will continue until full light has been shed on all its aspects. In February 2016, Ms. Stanković and Mr. Stephić were killed in an air raid on a camp in which they had been held. The relevant Serbian agencies are working with their United States partners to clarify the circumstances of the deaths.

- An assault was carried out on the Embassy of Serbia in Copenhagen on 12 July 2015 during which bricks and red paint were thrown. The incident was reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and the perpetrators have been found; they have not been processed, however, "due to the lack of evidence", according to the Danish authorities.

- A Serbian diplomat was attacked and robbed in Paris on 3 March 2016. The incident was reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France and is being investigated by the competent French authorities.

[6] A/70/650.

- An underage dependent of a member of the staff of the Embassy of Serbia in Paris was attacked and robbed on 10 February 2016. The incident was reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France and is being investigated by the competent French authorities.
- Members of the staff of the Embassy of Serbia in Paris were attacked and robbed on 3 October 2015. The incident was reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France and is being investigated by the competent French authorities.
- A dependent of a Serbian diplomat was attacked in Chicago, United States, on 26 March 2016. The incident was reported to the competent United States authorities who are investigating it.

12. **Belgium** (24 June 2016) reported on a number of incidents, referred to the Protocol Directorate of Foreign Affairs, that targeted foreign diplomatic missions in Belgium:

Country	*Institution*	*Incidents*	*Date*
Turkey	Residence of the Ambassador	Acts of vandalism	10 April 2016
Turkey	Consulate General (Antwerp)	Intrusion into the garden during the night	2 April 2016
Niger	Embassy building	Theft of the national flag during the night	16 March 2016
Saudi Arabia	Embassy building	Threats and suspicious behaviour of an individual	January 2016
Hungary	Embassy building	Acts of vandalism (defacing of the embassy nameplates)	17 October 2015
Mauritania	Embassy building	Acts of vandalism (graffiti)	5 October 2015
Islamic Republic of Iran	Embassy building	Acts of vandalism (damage to equipment)	Early 2015
Jamaica	Residence of the Ambassador	Burglary	6 December 2014
Islamic Republic of Iran	Embassy building	Acts of vandalism (throwing of stones, graffiti)	September-October 2014
Greece	Embassy building	Acts of vandalism (graffiti)	2 September 2014
Morocco	Embassy building	Acts of vandalism (graffiti)	19 August 2014

Country	*Institution*	*Incidents*	*Date*
Peru	Embassy building	Theft of the embassy's copper nameplates	8 July 2014
Germany	Permanent Representation to the European Union	Acts of vandalism	25 June 2014
Brunei Darussalam	Embassy building	Burglary	9 May 2014
Malawi	Embassy building	Theft of the national flag	3 February 2014

Each incident and the measures taken by the Belgian authorities are outlined below.

Early in 2016, the following incidents were reported:

- *10 April 2016, Turkey: acts of vandalism against the residence of the Ambassador*. These acts were committed by protesters during a protest that was not directed at the residence itself. An inquiry was opened by the police. The Crisis Centre of the Federal Public Service for Internal Affairs was informed and offered to reimburse the Embassy of Turkey for the costs of cleaning the facade. During protests taking place in the vicinity of the residence, appropriate security measures will be taken for the residence, even if it is not targeted by the protest.

- *Night of 2-3 April 2016, Turkey: intrusion into the garden of the Consulate General in Antwerp*. The police intervened and caught the intruder. The intruder claimed to have the wrong address and to have been invited. The Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that police patrols were informed of the incident and appropriate measures taken.

- *Night of 16-17 March 2016, Niger: theft of the national flag of the embassy*. The Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that police patrols were informed of the incident and appropriate measures taken.

- *January 2016, Saudi Arabia: threats and suspicious behaviour of an anonymous individual at the embassy*. The threat was assessed by the Coordinating Body for Threat Analysis. Given that the level of threat to the embassy was already at level 3, police patrols were made aware of the threats and the suspicious behaviour of the individual in question.

In 2015, the following incidents were reported:

- *17 October 2015, Hungary: act of vandalism (defacing of the embassy nameplates)*. The police prepared a written report and the Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that police patrols were informed of the incident and appropriate measures taken.

- *5 October 2015, Mauritania: act of vandalism (graffiti on the embassy entrance and garage).* The police conducted an inquiry and the Crisis Centre was contacted to ensure that appropriate security measures were taken.

- *Early 2015, Islamic Republic of Iran: acts of vandalism against the embassy.* The videophone and doorbell were broken. The Protocol Directorate offered to reimburse the costs of purchasing new security equipment to replace the equipment that had been destroyed. The police prepared a written report and the Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that appropriate security measures were taken.

In 2014, the following incidents were reported:

- *6 December 2014, Jamaica: burglary at the residence of the ambassador.* The police came to the scene and prepared a written report. An inquiry was conducted. The Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that appropriate security measures were taken.

- *September-October 2014, Islamic Republic of Iran: acts of vandalism against the embassy (throwing of stones and a large amount of graffiti on the facade).* The Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that appropriate security measures were taken and the police conducted an inquiry following the filing of complaints by the embassy.

- *2 September 2014, Greece: acts of vandalism (graffiti on the facade of the embassy building).* The Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that police patrols were informed of the issue and appropriate security measures taken.

- *19 August 2014, Morocco: acts of vandalism (graffiti on the facade of the embassy building).* The Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that police patrols were informed of the issue and appropriate security measures taken.

- *8 July 2014, Peru: theft of the embassy's copper nameplates.* The nameplates were on the front of the embassy building. An inquiry was opened by the police. The Crisis Centre was contacted by the Protocol Directorate.

- *25 June 2014, Germany: acts of vandalism on the facade of the Permanent Representation to the European Union during a protest.* The Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that police patrols were informed of the issue and appropriate security measures taken.

- *9 May 2014, Brunei Darussalam: burglary at the embassy building.* The police came to the scene and prepared a written report. An inquiry was conducted and the Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that appropriate security measures were taken.

- *3 February 2014, Malawi: theft of the national flag.* The Crisis Centre was notified to ensure that police patrols were informed of the issue and appropriate security measures taken.

13. **Finland** (13 May 2016) and **Lebanon** (19 May 2016) reported that there had been no violations on their respective territories during the reporting period.

III. Views expressed by States pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 69/121

14. **Qatar** (9 March 2015) expressed the following views:

The State of Qatar has always strived assiduously to abide by, implement and enforce all principles of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, whether customary or codified.

Since 1986, Qatar has been a party to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. It also became a party in 1998 to the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. In 1997, Qatar acceded to the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

Moreover, with respect to the implementation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which provides that it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State, article 21 of Decree-Law No. 13 (2009) regarding the diplomatic and consular service stresses that the members of the Qatari diplomatic and consular service must uphold the dignity, honour and good name of their profession, whether in the workplace or outside it, and must avoid all that may damage international relations with other countries.

15. **El Salvador** (11 May 2016) expressed the following views:

El Salvador, as a State party to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, attaches particular importance to article 22, paragraph 2, which establishes the obligation of the receiving State "to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity". Pursuant to that provision, effective mechanisms have been created to improve the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

On an internal level, it is possible for any diplomatic mission or international organization and its respective officials to make a request to the Directorate-General of Protocol and Honours of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take any necessary steps to provide them with protection.

The Directorate-General is responsible for officially notifying the National Civil Police, specifically its Very-Important-Person Protection Division, which has the capability to meet the requirements and offer the requested level of protection. Such missions and officials may also opt to request ongoing protection from the Division if deemed necessary.

Records show that, during the past year, the Directorate-General has fulfilled all the requests submitted and has provided the security and protection measures requested by the national authorities. In addition, the National Civil Police has been made aware of all situations where diplomats, their premises and international organizations have been the targets of crime, so that a proper investigation can be launched and legal proceedings undertaken.

16. **Finland** (13 May 2016) expressed the following views:

The Finnish authorities wish to assure the Secretary-General that they continue to take all appropriate measures to ensure the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Furthermore, Finland wishes to emphasize the importance of close cooperation in security matters not only at the international level, but also nationally between the missions and the competent local authorities.

17. **Belgium** (24 June 2016) expressed the following views:

(a) General measures

Security measures for diplomatic missions are determined according to the threat analysis by the Coordinating Body for Threat Analysis. That body ascertains the threat level to each diplomatic mission in Belgium. Based on the threat level, the Crisis Centre of the Federal Public Service for Internal Affairs can require the police services to take specific security measures appropriate to each mission. The Crisis Centre organizes a monthly meeting, in which the Protocol Directorate of Foreign Affairs participates, for general follow-up on the security measures for different diplomatic missions in Belgium.

(b) Specific measures

Diplomatic missions that have a security issue communicate it to the Protocol Directorate of Foreign Affairs. Each specific issue is then reported by the Protocol Directorate to the competent security service and receives an appropriate response.

IV. Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as at 11 July 2016

18. Each instrument listed below is represented in tables 1 and 2 by the letter shown on the left in the list.

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article 51);

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VI);

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964);

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967, in accordance with article 77);

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967);

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967);

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973 (adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973; entered into force on 20 February 1977).

Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Signature, succession to signature						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
60	18	29	48	19	38	25

Ratification, accession or succession						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
190	51	70	179	40	51	178

Table 2
Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

	Signature, succession to signature							*Ratification, accession or succession*						
State	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Afghanistan								A						G
Albania	A							A			D			G
Algeria								A			D			G
Andorra								A			D			G
Angola								A			D			
Antigua and Barbuda											D			G
Argentina	A	B		D		F		A	B		D			G
Armenia								A			D			G
Australia	A			D			G	A		C	D		F	G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Austria	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Azerbaijan								A			D			G
Bahamas								A		C	D			G
Bahrain								A			D			G
Bangladesh								A			D			G
Barbados								A			D			G
Belarus	A						G	A			D			G
Belgium	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Belize								A			D			G
Benin				D		F		A			D			G
Bhutan								A			D			G
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				D				A			D			G
Bosnia and Herzegovina					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Botswana								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Brazil	A			D	E			A			D			G
Brunei Darussalam								A			D			G
Bulgaria	A						G	A		C	D	E	F	G
Burkina Faso				D		F		A			D		F	G
Burundi								A						G
Cambodia								A	B	C	D			G
Cameroon				D	E	F		A			D			G
Canada	A						G	A			D			G
Cabo Verde								A			D			G
Central African Republic	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C				G
Chad								A						
Chile	A			D		F		A			D			G
China								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Colombia	A		C	D	E	F		A			D			G
Comoros								A						G
Congo				D	E	F		A						
Cook Islands														
Costa Rica	A			D				A		C	D			G
Côte d'Ivoire				D		F		A						G
Croatia								A			D			G
Cuba	A			D				A			D			G
Cyprus								A			D			G
Czech Republic								A			D			G
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								A			D			G
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Denmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Djibouti								A			D			G
Dominica								A		C	D			G
Dominican Republic	A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ecuador	A		C	D			G	A		C	D			G
Egypt								A	B		D	E		G
El Salvador								A			D			G
Equatorial Guinea								A		C	D			G
Eritrea								A			D			
Estonia								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ethiopia								A						G
Fiji								A		C	D			G
Finland	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
France	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Gabon				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Gambia								A			D			
Georgia								A			D			G
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ghana	A	B	C	D	E	F		A			D	E		G
Greece	A							A			D			G
Grenada								A			D			G
Guatemala	A						G	A			D			G
Guinea								A	B	C	D			G
Guinea-Bissau								A						G
Guyana								A			D			G
Haiti								A			D			G
Holy See	A			D				A			D			G
Honduras								A			D			G
Hungary	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Iceland							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
India								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Indonesia								A	B		D	E		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A	B	C	D				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Iraq	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E		G
Ireland	A		C	D		F		A			D			G
Israel	A		C	D				A						G
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jamaica								A			D			G
Japan	A		C					A		C	D		F	G
Jordan								A			D			G
Kazakhstan								A			D			G
Kenya								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Kiribati								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Kuwait				D	E	F		A		C	D			G
Kyrgyzstan								A			D			G
Lao People's Democratic Republic								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Latvia								A			D			G
Lebanon	A	B	C	D		F		A			D			G
Lesotho								A			D			G
Liberia	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Libya								A	B		D			G
Liechtenstein	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Lithuania								A		C	D		F	G
Luxembourg	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Madagascar								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malawi								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malaysia								A	B	C	D			G
Maldives								A			D			G
Mali								A			D			G
Malta								A		C	D			G
Marshall Islands								A			D			G
Mauritania								A			D			G
Mauritius								A		C	D		F	G
Mexico	A			D				A			D		F	G
Micronesia (Federated States of)								A			D			G
Monaco								A			D			G
Mongolia							G	A			D			G
Montenegro					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Morocco								A	B		D	E		G
Mozambique								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Myanmar								A	B		D			G
Namibia								A			D			
Nauru								A		C	D	E		G
Nepal								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Netherlands								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
New Zealand	A		C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nicaragua							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Niger				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nigeria	A							A			D			G
Niue														G
Norway	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Oman								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Pakistan	A							A		C	D		F	G
Palau														G
Panama	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Papua New Guinea								A			D			G
Paraguay							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Peru				D		F		A			D		F	G
Philippines	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Poland	A			D			G	A			D			G
Portugal								A			D			G
Qatar								A			D			G
Republic of Korea	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Republic of Moldova								A			D			G
Romania	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Russian Federation	A						G	A			D			G
Rwanda							G	A			D			G
Saint Kitts and Nevis								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Saint Lucia								A			D			G
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								A			D			G
Samoa								A			D			
San Marino	A							A						G
Sao Tome and Principe								A			D			G
Saudi Arabia								A			D			G
Senegal	A	B						A			D	E	F	G
Serbia					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Seychelles								A		C	D		F	G
Sierra Leone								A			D			G
Singapore								A			D			G
Slovakia								A		C	D		F	G
Slovenia								A		C	D			G
Solomon Islands														
Somalia								A			D			
South Africa	A							A			D			G
South Sudan														
Spain								A		C	D		F	G
Sri Lanka	A							A	B	C	D			G
State of Palestine								A			D			G
Sudan								A			D			G
Suriname								A	B	C	D	E	F	
Swaziland								A						G
Sweden	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Switzerland	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Syrian Arab Republic								A			D			G
Tajikistan								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Thailand	A	B						A	B		D	E		G
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia								A	B	C	D			G
Timor-Leste								A			D			
Togo								A			D			G
Tonga								A			D			G
Trinidad and Tobago								A			D			G
Tunisia							G	A	B		D	E		G
Turkey								A			D			G
Turkmenistan								A			D			G
Tuvalu								A			D			
Uganda								A						G
Ukraine	A						G	A			D			G
United Arab Emirates								A			D			G
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A		C	D		F	G	A		C	D		F	G
United Republic of Tanzania	A	B	C					A	B	C	D			
United States of America	A		C	D			G	A		C	D			G
Uruguay	A			D		F		A			D			G
Uzbekistan								A			D			G
Vanuatu											D			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A			D				A			D			G
Viet Nam								A			D		F	G
Yemen								A			D			G
Zambia								A			D			
Zimbabwe								A			D			